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International Court of Justice

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RESHAPING OF EDUCATION; TRAINING OF YOUTH

* * *

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II.

C. Consolidation of Control.

2. The Nazi conspirators educated the German people to be amenable to their will and prepared them psychologically for war.

a. The Nazi conspirators reshaped the educational system.

(1) The Nazi conspirators publicly announced the purposes of their educational and training program.

Hitler stated at Elbing, Germany:

"When an opponent declares, 'I will not come over to your side, and you will not get me on your side,' I calmly say, 'Your child belongs to me already. A people lives forever. What are you? You will pass on. Your descendants however now stand in the new camp. In a short time they will know nothing else but this new community.'"

2455-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), Berlin edition, 6 November 1933, p. 5.

Hitler said on 1 May 1937:

"The youth of today is ever the people of tomorrow. For this reason we have set before ourselves the task of inoculating our youth with the spirit of this community of the people at a very early age, at an age when human beings are still unperverted and therefore unspoiled....This Reich stands, and it is building itself up for the future, upon its youth. And this new Reich will give its youth to no one, but will itself take youth and give to youth its own education and its own upbringing."

2454-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), Berlin edition, 2 May 1937.

The first sentence in the official instructors manual for high schools reads:

"The German school is a part of the National Socialist Educational order. It is its obligation to form the national socialistic personality in cooperation with the other educational powers of the nation, but by its distinctive educational means.

2453-PS, Erziehung und Unterricht in der Höheren Schule, (Education and Teaching in the High School), official publication of the Reich and Prussian Minister of Education, 1938, p. 9.

Hitler stated in "Mein Kampf":

"On this basis the whole education by the National State must aim primarily not at the stuffing with mere knowledge, but at the building up of bodies which are physically healthy to the core. The development of intellectual faculties comes only after this."

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich) 1933, p. 146.

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(2) They transferred responsibility for education from the states to the Reich.

The Reich Ministry of Education was established, and control of all schools, public and private, including universities and adult educational activities, was transferred to this Reichsministry.

2078-PS, Erlass über die Errichtung des Reichsministeriums für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung. (Decree concerning establishment of Ministry for Science, Education and People's Culture), 1 May 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I,, p. 365.

2088-PS, Erlass über die Aufgaben des Reichsministeriums für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung (Decree concerning duties of Reichs Ministry for Science, Education and People's Culture), 11 May, 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 375.

The control of education by the local authorities was replaced by the absolute authority of the Reich in all educational matters.

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich" (The Third Reich) 1933, p. 146.

(3) They changed the curricula and textbooks.

Kindergarten: Children from two to six years were trained in more than 15,000 Kindergartens operated by the Party and State. The teachers in charge were trained in special schools that emphasized the ideological views of the Nazi Party. The children were given a systematic training in Nazi ideology.

2443-PS, BENZE, Erziehung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Education in the Great German Reich), p. 24, 128-129

See also 2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor ZIMMER, pp. 7-8.

Elementary schools: Primary emphasis was placed on physical training. History, German race culture and mathematics were the other subjects emphasized. These subjects were taught in such a way as to emphasize the cultural superiority of the German people, the importance of race, the Fuehrer principle glorification of German war heros, the subversive elements that caused the defeat of Germany in World War I, the shame of the Versailles Treaty and the rebirth of Germany under the Nazis.

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2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, 1933, pp. 144, 146.

2397-PS, HANS FRANK, NS Handbuch fur Rechts und Gesetzgebung, p. 566, (National Socialist Handbook for Law and Legislation).

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 3.

2394-PS, Das Dritte Reich, 1935, p. 208 (The Third Reich).

In addition to education in the schools all children from six to ten years were registered in the Kindergruppen (Children's Groups) conducted by the National Socialist Frauenschaft (National Socialist Women's Organization). All children were required to obtain an efficiency record card and uniform and were instructed in Nazi ideology by the members of the women's organization.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 8.

2452-PS, Organizationsbuch der NSDAP, 1943, (Organization Book of the NSDAP), p. 267.

High Schools (Höheren Schule): The curricula and organization of the "Höheren" School was modified by a series of decrees of the Minister of Education in order to make these schools effective instruments for the teaching of the Nazi doctrines. A new curricula emphasizing physical training, German war history and race culture was introduced.

2453-PS, Erziehung und Unterricht in des Höheren Schule, (Education and teaching in the High School) official publication of the Reich Ministry of Education, pp. 1-5, p. 26.
Also see pp. 11, 12, 19, 76, 102, 104, 109, 118.

Universities: The schools of politics and physical education became the largest colleges at the universities. Beginning in 1933 the Nazis introduced courses in heredity and race culture, ancient and modern German History, biology and Geopolitics.

2443-PS, BENZE, Erziehung im Grossdeutschen Reich, (Education in the Great German Reich.), pp. 74-75.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor ZIEMER, p. 20.

Textbooks in the schools were changed to accord with the expressed objectives of the Nazi conspirators.

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2446-PS, Geschichtsbuch für die Deutsche Jugend. (History book for the German Youth) See Table of Contents and p. 11.

2442-PS, Lietfaden der Rassenkunde und Vererbungslehre p. 38, p. 47 (Guide of Racial Science and the Science of Heredity.)

2444-PS, Deutsches Lesebuch für Volksschulen, Zweiten Band, (German Reader for Elementary School, Second Volume), pp. 253, 254, 272, 273.

2445-PS, Deutsches Lesebuch für Volksschulen, Vierter Band, (German Reader for Elementary School, Fourth Volume), pp. 280, 281, 295, 296.

(4) The Nazi conspirators acquired domination and control over all teachers.

The law for the reestablishing of the professional civil service made it possible for the Nazi conspirators to thoroughly re-examine all German teachers and to remove all "harmful and untrustworthy" elements.

1397-PS, Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums, (Law for the reestablishment of the professional civil service), 7 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 175.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1933, p. 145.

Many teachers and professors (mostly Jewish) were dismissed and were replaced with "State spirited" teachers.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich) 1933, p. 145.

All teachers were required to take an oath of loyalty and obedience to Hitler.

2061-PS, Gesetz Über die Vereidigung der Beamten und der Soldaten der Wehrmacht. (Law concerning oath of office of Civil Servants and Soldiers of the Army), 20 August 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 785.

All teachers were required to belong to the National Socialist Lehrerbund (National Socialist Teachers League) which organization was charged with the training of all teachers in the theories and doctrines of the NSDAP.

2452-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, 1943 (Organization Book of the NSDAP), p. 252.

In 1934 the National Socialist Teachers League was declared to be the official organ of German education.

2393-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1934, p. 218.

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The Civil Service Act of 1937 required the teachers to be "the executors of the will of the party-supported State." It required them to be ready at "any time to defend without reservation the National Socialist State." The law required the teachers to participate strenuously in elections, have thorough knowledge of Party principles and literature, render the Hitler Salute, send their children to the Hitler Youth, and educate them in the Nazi spirit.

2340-PS, Deutsches Beamtengesetz, (German Public Officials Law), 27 January 1937, 1937 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 41, Articles 1, 3, 4, 25, 26, 57

Before taking their second examination (required for permanent appointment) teachers in Prussia were required to show service in the SA and in the Arbeitsdienst (Labor Service).

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich, 1933, p. 146.

Candidates for teaching and other public positions were required to have "proved themselves" in the Hitler Jugend.

2451-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer) Berlin edition No. 295, 22 October 1935.

2900-PS, Das Archiv, Jan. 1936, Vol. 22, p. 1339, Statement of Frick.

Teachers academies were judged by the Minister of Education on their ability to turn out men and women with new ideas "based on blood and soil".

2394-PS, "Das Dritte Reich", (The Third Reich), 1935, p. 208.

The leadership principle replaced the democratic school principle. A decree of the Reich Minister of Education made the head of any school fully responsible for the conduct of the institution in line with the official party ideology. Teachers committees and Student Committees were abolished.

2393-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1934, p. 220.

Also see: 2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1933, p. 145.

A "confidential instructor," the school youth warden of the Hitler Jugend, appointed by the Hitler Youth authorities, was assigned to each school.

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2396-PS, Handbuch des Gesamten Jugendrechts, (Complete Handbook of Youth Laws), Chapt. III, ps. 7. Decree of the Minister of Education recognizing the school youth warden of the Hitler Jugend.

The "Parents Advisory Committees" in the public schools were dissolved, and replaced by the "school communities," (Schulgemeinde). The headmaster was the leader. He appointed, after consultation with the local party leader, two to five teachers or parents, known as "Jugendwalter," (Youth Advisors) and one Hitler Youth leader, who was appointed after consultation with the Hitler Youth officials in the district.

2399-PS, Das Archiv, (The Archives), No. 7, p. 1039, October 1934. Decree of Reichs Minister of Education.

The duties of the "school community" were to bring to the attention of the public the educational objectives of the Nazi Party, including race questions, heredity indoctrination, physical training and the youth league activities. The function of advising the school authorities, formerly performed by the "parents advisory committees," was eliminated by the decree.

2399-PS, Das Archiv, (The Archives), No. 7, p. 1039, October 1934.

Universities: The leadership principle was introduced into the universities. The Rektor (head of the university) was appointed by the Reich Minister of Education for an unspecified period of time and was responsible only to the Reichs Minister. The University was divided into the Dozentenschaft (Lecturers Corps) and the Studentenschaft (Student Corps). The leaders of these two bodies were also appointed by the Reichsminister of Education.

2394-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1935, p. 212.

The teaching staff of the university was subject to the control of National Socialist Dozentenbund (NSDoB) (Nazi Association of University Lecturers). The purposes of the NSDoB were:

(a) to take a decisive part in the selection of lecturers and to produce candidates for the teaching staff who

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were wholly Nazi in outlook,

(b) to train all university lecturers in Nazi ideology

(c) to see that the entire university life was run in accordance with the philosophy of the Party.

2452-PS, Organizationsbuch der NSDAP, (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1943, p. 260.

See also: 318-PS, Agreement between Rosenberg and the Leader of the National Socialist University Professors League (NSDoB).

All German students at the universities were required to belong to the Studentenschaft (Student Corps), which organization represented the entire student body.

2084-PS, Gesetz über die Bildung von Studentenschaften an den Wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen (Law concerning the formation of the Student Corps of the Universities), 22 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part, I, p. 215).

The Student Corps was responsible for making the students conscious of their duties to the Nazis, and was obliged to promote enrollment in the SA and labor service. Physical training of students was the responsibility of the SA. Political education was the responsibility of the National-Socialistische Deutsche Studentenbund (NSDStB), (National Socialist German Student Bund).

2458-PS, Verfassung des Deutschen Studentenschaft (Constitution of the German Student Corps), Reichsministerialblatt, 1934, p. 76, 7 Feb. 1934.

The National Socialist Student Bund (NSDStB) was the Nazi "elite" of the student body and was responsible for the leadership of the university students, and all leaders of the Student Corps were appointed from its membership. The Nazi Student Bund was solely responsible for the entire ideological and political education of the students.

2395-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1936, pp. 360, 362.

2399-PS, Das Archiv, No. 7, October 1934, p. 1147,

See also 2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p.20.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich,) 1933, p. 152.

2393-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich,) 1934 pp. 223, 224.

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II.
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b. The Nazi conspirators supplemented the school system by training the youth through the Hitler Jugend.

(1) The Nazi conspirators from their early days expressed their belief in the fundamental importance of controling the education and training of youth.

Hitler stated in Mein Kampf:

> "It is precisely our German people, that today broken down, lies defenseless against the kicks of the rest of the world who need that suggestive force that lies in self-confidence. But this self-confidence has to be instilled into the young fellow-citizen from childhood on. His entire education and development has to be directed at giving him the conviction of being absolutely superior to others. With this physical force and skill he has again to win the belief in the invincibility of his entire nationality. For what once led the German army to victory was the sum of the confidence which the individual and all in common had in their leaders. The confidence in the possibility of regaining its freedom is what will restore the German people. But this conviction must be the final product of the same feeling of millions of individuals."

404-PS, Hitler, Mein Kampf, pp. 456-457
German Edition, 1935.

See also 2901-PS, Das Buch Der NSDAP, (The Book of the NSDAP), p. 95, quoting speech of Hitler, 1922.

Again in Mein Kampf Hitler said:

> "The racial State will have to see to it that there will be a generation which by a suitable education will be ready for the final and ultimate decision on this globe. The nation which enters first on this course will be the victorious one."

404-PS - Hitler, Mein Kampf, p. 475
German Edition, 1935.

The law of the Hitler Youth provides in part as follows:

> "The future of the German nation depends on its youth, and the German youth shall have to be prepared for its future duties."---
>
> "The German youth besides being reared within

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> the family and school, shall be educated physically, intellectually and morally in the spirit of National Socialism to serve the people and community, through the Hitler Youth."
>
> 1392-PS - Gesetz ueber die Hitler Jugend (The Law of the Hitler Youth) December 1, 1936; 1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 993.

On May 1, 1938 Hitler said in a speech to the youth:

> "Since the victory of the Movement, under whose banner you stand, there has been completed within our people the unification of heart (innere Einigung) of the Germans. And as wages for this work of ours Providence has given us Greater Germany (Grossdeutschland). This unification is no gift of chance, it is the result of a systematic education of our people by the National Socialist Movement... And this education begins with the individual at an age when he is not already burdened with preconceived ideas. The youth is the stone which is to go to the building of our new Reich! You are Greater Germany! In you is being formed the community of the German people. Before the single leader there stands a Reich, before the single Reich stands a people, and before the single people stands German youth! When I see you my faith in the future of Germany has no bounds, nothing can shake it. For I know that you will fulfill all that we hope of you. So I greet you today on this 1st of May in our new great Germany: for you are our spring. In you will and shall be completed that for which generations and centuries have striven, Germany!"
>
> 2454-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), 2 May 1938. Speech of Hitler to the German youth.

(2) The Nazi conspirators destroyed or took over all other youth organizations. The first Nazi youth League (National-socialistischen Jugendbund) was organized in 1922. In 1925 the Hitler Youth was officially recognized by the Nazi Party and becam a Junior Branch of the SA. In 1931 Baldur von Schirach was appointed Reichs Youth Leader of the NSDAP with the rank of SA Gruppenführer.

> 1458-PS, Schirach, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), pp. 20 - 28. . (This book is the official history of the Nazi Youth Movement to 1936 written by the Reich youth leader.)

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When the Nazi conspirators came to power the Hitler Jugend was a minor organization among many youth associations in Germany. At the end of 1932 it had only 107,956 members--less than 5 percent of the total youth population of Germany.

> 2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, Die Erziehung der Jugend im Reich Adolf Hitler, (The Coming Germany, The Education of the Youth in the Reich of Adolf Hitler,)p. 33, and chart on p. 15.
>
> See also 2300-PS, chart from SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation).

Schirach was appointed "Jugendführer des Deutschen Reichs" (Youth Leader of the German Reich), in June 1933. In this position he was directly responsible to Hitler for the education and training of the German youth outside of the home and school in accordance with the ideology of the Nazi Party.

> 1458-PS; SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 35.

In June of 1933 on orders of Schirach, an armed band of Hitler youths occupied by force the headquarters of the Reich Committee of The German Youth Associations and took over all files and personnel records of the youth leagues represented by the Committee. By the same method the offices and property (including all youth hostels in Germany) of the Reich Association for German Youth Hostels was seized, and a Nazi representative of Schirach put in charge.

> 1458-PS; SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), pp. 32-33.

By decree dated 22 June 1933 Schirach dissolved the Grossdeutsches Bund and all of its affiliated organizations and took over their property; he dissolved The Reich Committee of The German Youth Associations, and required all other youth organizations to make a complete report of all organizational information including names of all officers and members and inventory of all funds and property.

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2229-PS, Order of Schirach, National Sozialistische Parteikorrespondenz 22 June 1933, Issue No. 423.

The Youth Associations of all political parties and of all labor organizations were dissolved by decree of Schirach. By virtue of these decrees all youth organizations except those sponsored by the Catholic and Protestant Churches were abolished or incorporated in the Hitler Jugend.

1458-PS; SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 37.

See also 2260-PS, Scharnhorst Youth ordered into HJ. "NS Parteikorrespondenz,2 21 June 1933, Issue No. 422, p. 1.

The Nazi-appointed Reichsbishop Müller entered into an agreement with Schirach which transferred all members of the Evangelical Youth to the Hitler Jugend and provided that the Hitler Jugend alone would provide the state political and physical education of the protestant youth. By the end of 1933 only the Catholic Youth organization reamined.

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 39.

The Concordat entered into with the Holy See on July 20, 1933 provided for the continuance of the Catholic Youth Association.

2655-PS, Konkordat Zwischen Reiches Regierung und Der Heilige Stuhle (Vatican) (Concordat between the Holy See and the German Reich), Article 31, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part II, p. 679.

Contrary to the provisions of the Concordat the Nazi conspirators immediately set out to smash the Catholic Youth organization and to force all young people into the Hitler Youth. Ten days after the signing of the Concordat Schirach issued an order forbidding simultaneous membership in the Hitler Jugend and the Catholic Youth league.

2456-PS, Handbuch des Gefemten Jugendrechts, (Complete Handbook of Youth Laws), Chap. G, p. 22. Decree of Reichs Youth Leader.

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In 1934 Schirach wrote, "The denominational youth league (Catholic Youth Association) has no right to exist in our time."

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 40.

A year later Catholic youth associations were forbidden to wear uniforms, to assemble publicly, to wear insignia or to engage in outdoor sport activity.

1482-PS, Decree of Reich and Prussian Minister of Interior, 20 July 1935. Subject, Confessional Youth Organizations.

Additional pressure was exerted on the Catholic Youth by the requirement of membership in the Hitler Youth as a prerequisite of public employment.

2451-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer) No. 295, 22 October 1935.
2900-PS, Das Archiv (The Archives), Vo. 22, p. 1339, Statement of Frick.

Finally in 1937 Schirach announced:

"The struggle for the unification of the German Youth is finished. I considered it as my duty to conduct it in a hard and uncompromising manner. Many might not have realized why we went through so much trouble for the sake of the youth. And yet the National Socialist German Workers Party, whose trustee I felt I always was and always will be, this party considered the struggle for the youth as the decisive element for the future of the German nation."

2306-PS, SCHIRACH, Revolution Der Erziehung, (Revolution of Education), p. 51.

(3) The Nazi conspirators made membership in the Hitler Jugend compulsory.

The Hitler Youth Law of 1936 provided that "All of the German Youth in the Reich is organized within the Hitler Youth."

1392-PS, Gesetz ueber die Hitler Jugend, (The Law of the Hitler Youth), 1 December 1936, 1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 993.

Executive decrees later implemented this law by the establishment of severe penalties against anyone who deterred a youth from service in the Hitler Jugend, and confirmed the policy of excluding Jews from membership.

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1462-PS, Erste Durchführungsverordnung Zum Gesetz uber die Hitler Jugend (First Executive order to the Law of the Hitler Youth), 25 March 1939, 1939 Reichsgestzblatt, Part I, p. 709.

2115-PS, Zwiete Dürchführungsverordnung Zum Gesetz uber die Hitler Jugend (Second Executive Order to the Law of the Hitler Youth) 25 March 1939, 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I,p.709.

The Hitler Jugend had been from its inception a formation of the Nazi Party. By virtue of the 1936 Youth Law it became an agency of the Reich government while still retaining its position as a formation of the Nazi Party.

1392-PS, Gesetz ueber die Hitler Jugend (The Law of the Hitler Youth), 1 December 1936, 1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 993.

The Hitler Jugend was organized on strictly military lines.

2302-PS, Gliederung der Reichs Jugendführung (Organization of the Headquarters of the Youth Leader).

2303-PS, Gliederung und Aufbau der Hitler Jugend (Organization and structure of the Hitler Youth)

2304-PS, Gliederungsplan Eines Bannes der Hitler Jugend, (Organization plan of a group consisting of approximately 6,000 Hitler youths).

The membership statistics of the Hitler Jugend to 1940 were:

End 1932	107;956
" 1933	2,292;041
" 1934	3;577;565
" 1935	3;943;303
" 1936	5;437,601
" 1937	5;879;955
" 1938	7,031;226
1939	7,728,259

And BDM (League of German Girls) - 440,789.

2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, (The Coming Germany), p. 33
See also chart on page 15 showing the ten year development of the Hitler Jugend from a small minority in 1929 to complete domination of all youth in 1939.

See also: 2300-PS, Chart showing the destruction of opposition youth association from 1933 to 1936.

(4) Through the Hitler Jugend the Nazi conspirators imbued the youth with Nazi ideology and prepared them for membership in the Party and its formations. Schirach said:

"I am responsible to the Reich that the entire youth of Germany will be educated physically,

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morally and spiritually in the spirit of the National Socialist Idea of the State."

2306-PS, SCHIRACH, Revolution der Erziehung, (Revolution of Education), p. 63. See also p. 52.

"Mein Kampf" was regarded as the "Bible" of the Hitler Jugend.

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 17.

On entering the Jungvolk at the age of 10 children took the following oath:

"In the presence of this blood-banner which represents our Fuehrer I swear to devote all my energies, and my strength to the Savior of our Country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God. One People, one Reich, one Fuehrer."

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 9.

The Hitler Jugend organization operated solely on the leadership principle. The leader was always appointed from above and the leaders will was absolute.

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt. (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 68-69.

2306-PS, SCHIRACH, Revolution der Erziehung, (Revolution of Education), p. 52.

2436-PS, Freude Zucht Glaube, (Joy, Discipline, Faith), official handbook of the Kultur office of the Reichsjugendführung, published 1937, pp. 70-72, 176-179.

2438-PS, Pimpf in Dienst, (Boy in Service) Handbook for boys 10 to 14 years of age, pp. 7-11, 18.

The Master Race doctrine and anti-semitism including physical attacks on the Jews was taught systematically in the Hitler Jugend training program.

2436-PS, Freude Zucht Glaube, (Joy, Discipline, Faith), pp. 150-155.

L-360-H, Agreement between Verein fur das Deutschtum in Ausland (VDA) and the Hitler Jugend.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor ZIEMER, p. 11, 18, 21.

The Hitler Jugend indoctrinated the youth with the idea that war is a noble activity.

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation) pp. 14-15.

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2436-PS, Freude Zucht Glaube, (Joy; Discipline, Faith), pp. 50, 63, 65, 66, 69, 89, 128, 176-179.

The Hitler Jugend, in accordance with the policy of the Nazi Party, emphasized the importance and demanded the return of the colonies which had been taken from Germany by the "Versailles Shame Dictat."

1458-PS; SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), pp. 154-162.

2439-PS, Gauger, Mädel im Freizeitlager, (Girl in Vacation Camp), pp. 69-71.

2440-PS, Jungen dürc Welt! Das Jahrbuch der Hitler Jugend. (Youth, Your World--The Yearbook of the Hitler Youth), p. 91.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 13.

The Hitler Jugend taught that the guiding principle of German policy was the utilization of the space to the East.

1458-PS, SCHIRACH, Die Hitler Jugend, Idee und Gestalt, (The Hitler Youth, Idea and Formation), p. 160.

2439-PS, Mädel im Freizeitlager, (Girl in Vacation Camp), official publication of the Reichsjugendführung, (Reichs Youth Headquarters), pp. 69-71.

All activities carried on in regard to the demand for modification of the Versailles Treaty, the restoration of colonies and additional living space were closely coordinated with the (VDA) Verin fur das Deutschtum in Ausland (Office of Germans in foreign countries).

L-360-II, Agreement between VDA (Office for Germans in foreign countries) and Hitler Jugend, 6 May 1933.

In order to carry out the program of indoctrination of the youth more than 765,000 were actively engaged as Hitler Youth leaders by May 1939. Youth leaders were thoroughly trained, many of them in special "Youth Leaders" schools.

2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, (The Coming Germany), pp. 20-21, 100.

2301-PS, Chart of Training Schedule of Führerschulung, (Leaders School)

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More than 200,000 political indoctrination meetings Heimabend) were held weekly.

2435-PS - KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, p. 100

Each community was required by law to provide a suitable meeting house for the Hitler Jugend.

2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, (The Coming Germany), pp. 129-130.

Training and propaganda films were produced on an elaborate scale. In the winter of 1937-1938 more than three million youths attended showings of these films.

2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, (The Coming Germany), pp. 104-105.

The Hitler Jugend press and propaganda office published at least thirteen magazines and large numbers of other publications and yearbooks appealing to all age groups and to the various interest groups of the youth.

2435-PS, KAUFMANN, Das Kommende Deutschland, (The Coming Germany), pp. 109-110.

One of the most important functions of the Hitler Jugend was to prepare the youth for membership in the Party and its formations.

Hitler said at the Reichsparteitag, 1935:

> "He alone, who owns the youth, gains the Future! Practical consequences of this doctrine: The boy will enter the Jungvolk (boy 10-14) and the Pimpf (members of the Jungvolk) will come to the Hitler Youth, and the boy of the Hitler Youth will join the SA, the SS and the other formations, and the SA man and the SS man will one day join the Labor Service, and from there he will go to the Armed Forces, and the soldiers of the people will return again to the organization of Movement, the Party, the SA, the SS, and never again will our people be so depraved as they were at one time."
>
> 2656-PS, Der Höheitstraeger, (Bearer of Sovereignty), March 1939, p. 25.
>
> See also 2299-PS, Chart showing the progress of a youth through the Hitler Youth into the party formations, and into the Army.
>
> 2401-PS, Organizationsbuch der NSDAP 1938, pp. 80-81. Hitler Youth as recruits for future party leaders.

The Streifendienst, a special formation of the Hitler Jugend, was organized by virtue of an agreement between

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Himmler and Schirach for the purpose of securing and training recruits for the SS with special emphasis on securing recruits for the Deaths head troops of the SS (concentration camp guards).

2396-PS, Handbuch des Gesamten Jugendrechts, (Complete Handbook of Youth Laws), Chap. I, p. 19(b), 7 August 1938. Organization of the Streifendienst.

The farm service section of the Hitler Jugend also became a cadet corps of the SS by reason of the agreement entered into between Himmler and Schirach in 1938. This formation was to train for SS membership youths especially suited to become Wehrbauer (militant peasants), who were to be settled in places where the Nazis needed especially trained farmers.

2567-PS, Das Junge Deutschland, (Young Germany), February 1939, p. 93.

In 1937 the Adolf Hitler Schools were established in order to indoctrinate boys selected by the Party to be the future leaders of the Nazi state. The schools were operated by the Hitler Jugend for the Party. Boys entered at the age of 12 and remained in the school until 18 years of age.

2653-PS, Das Dritte Reich 1937. (The Third Reich), pp. 117-118.

(Note: The movie "Triumph of the Will" which will be shown to the court indicates the effectiveness with which the Hitler Jugend succeeded in impressing the ideology of the Nazi Party on the German Youth.)

(5) The Nazi conspirators used the Hitler Jugend for extensive pre-military training of youth.

In 1933 the Hitler Youth in cooperation with the SA and the Wehrmacht entered into a secret program of extensive pre-military training of the youth.

1850-PS, Report on conference between Wehrmacht and SA officers.

Extensive pre-military training was carried on in all age groups of the Hitler Youth in close cooperation with the Wehrmacht.

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2438-PS, Pimpf im Dienst, (Boy in Service), 1938, the official Handbook of the Hitler Jugend for boys age 10 to 14 years, pp. 22 to 245.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziener, pp. 18 and 19

1992-PS, Stellrecht, Die Wehrziehung der Deutschen Jugend, (Military Training of the German Youth) appearing in "National Politischer Lehrgang der Wehrmacht" (National Political Education of the Army), January 1937.

In addition to general military training, specialized training was given in special formations. These included:

Hitler Jugend Flying Units
Hitler Jugend Naval Units
Hitler Jugend Motorized Units
Hitler Jugend Signal Units
Hitler Jugend Medical Units.
Hitler Jugend Musical Units.

2654-PS, Aufbau und Abzeichen der Hitler Jugend, p. 56. (Organization and structure of the Hitler Youth)

The extent of the military training in 1937 was set out by Hitler in a speech at Berlin.

"The Naval Hitler Youth comprises 45,000 boys, the Motor Hitler Youth 60,000 boys. As part of the campaign for the encouragement of aviation 55,000 members of the Jungvolk were trained in gliding for group activities; 74,000 boys of the Hitler Youth are organized in its flying units; 15,000 boys passed their gliding test in the year 1937 alone.

"Today 1,200,000 boys of the Hitler Youth receive regular instructions in small-bore rifle shooting from 7,000 instructors."

2454-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), 21 February 1938.
See also 2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziener, p. 17.

A formal agreement between the Wehrmacht and the Hitler Jugend was published 11 August 1939. It recites that whereas 30,000 Hitler Jugend leaders had been trained annually in shooting and field exercises the number would be doubled; that 60,000,000 shots had been fired in Hitler Youth training course in 1938 and that a considerable increase in the figure was expected. The agreement recognized the close cooperation that existed between the Hitler Jugend and the Wehrmacht in the military training of youth and provided for a far more extensive program.

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2398-PS, Das Archiv, No. 65, p. 601, Cooperation of Hitler Jugend with Wehrmacht, 11 August 1939. (Cooperation of Hitler Youth with the Army)

(Note: The film, "Soldier of Tomorrow," a Hitler Youth military training film is included in the moving pictures to be shown the court. This film shows the extent and thoroughness of the military training of the youth.)

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